

395-423
emperor of West

born 384 died 423

HONORIUS - Second son of THEODOSIUS

395-408

AR CADIUS Empress in East

395-408

Arcadius was Byzantine Emperor.

395 and onward

The empire was permanently divided into the Latin Western and the Greek Eastern or BYZANTINE EMPIRE, with its Capital at Constantinople. The Eastern Empire lasted until 1453, when the Turks conquered Constantinople.

395 A.D.

Roman empire was divided
into two parts.

395-455 AD.

STORY OF ITALY

The reign of HONORIUS (395-423), son of THEODOSIUS the GREAT, has been referred to several times in the account of the Invasions. His great general STILICHO THE VANDAL, who had long held ALARIC in check and who destroyed the hordes of RADOGAST, was at last murdered by HONORIUS, lest he should grow too powerful. Then Alaric's Goths ravaged Italy and sacked Rome (410 AD.). At the same time Britain was abandoned, and soon Spain, with most of Gaul, was lost to Burgundians,

him. EUPOXIA invited GEISERIC, king of the Vandals,
to avenge her. The Vandals captured Rome, and
MAXIMUS was slain, after a three months' reign.

After death of Theodosius I, the Visigothic troops in Roman service proclaimed ALARIC I their leader. Under his strong guidance they first developed the concept of kingship. Alaric led a ravaging expedition in the Balkan Peninsula but was checked by STILICHO.

395 AD

Theodosius divides Roman Empire

395 AD

HONORIUS (West) and
ARCADIUS (East)
Emperors

395-397

Visigoths raid Balkans and
Greece.

395-423

Honorius (in West)

He made Ravenna the Capital
of the West

395-408

Arcadius (in East)

395

THEODOSIUS died
and at once masses of the Goths
rose under an ambitious
young chieftain ALARIC.

AFTER 395 AD 527 AD Byzantine Empire

The western half of the empire had now crumbled away. There was left the empire east of the Adriatic. This part had always been essentially Greek in culture. It called itself Roman for the next 10 centuries; but we commonly speak of it as the Greek Empire or Byzantine Empire. Separated from the West, it rapidly grew more & more oriental in character. It preserved Greek learning and warded off Persian and Arabian conquest; but for several centuries it did not greatly influence western Europe except through the work of Justinian.

595-265